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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

Thursday's Battle!

PRUSSIAN VICTORY CLAIMED!

United Loss, 40,000!

FRENCH STILL AT METZ!

Cut Off From Paris!

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR CHALONS!

Enthusiasm at Berlin!

CONSTERNATION AT PARIS!

Napoleon Reported Dead!

FRENCH WAR MINISTER DENIES DEFEAT!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM PRUSSIA.

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY AT REZANVILLE—PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

BERLIN, August 20, 8 A. M.—Dispatches of great importance have been received from the army headquarters in the field this morning. The following telegraph dispatch has just been received:

"A great battle was fought at Rezanville on Thursday. The action was opened on Wednesday morning, and at the termination of the day our army occupied a strong position upon the field. On the morning of Thursday the battle was renewed. The French were commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and fought desperately. Our troops sustained their assaults firmly. The contest was fierce and prolonged. The battle was opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and for ten hours the action raged furiously. At nightfall the French, under Marshal Bazaine were totally defeated. The loss on both sides was forty thousand in killed and wounded. We have taken many cannon and a great number of French prisoners. The King of Prussia commanded and directed the movements of the German army throughout the battle.

KING WILLIAM TO QUEEN AUGUSTA.

King William of Prussia, from the headquarters of the victorious Prussian army upon the battle field, has telegraphed the following account of the battle to Queen Augusta, which was received this morning: "Head-quarters of the Prussian armies in the field, Rezanville, Thursday evening, August 18th. We are again victorious. The French, who were occupying a strong position to the west of Metz, were to-day attacked under my leadership. Our troops went steadily into action and fought splendidly. After a battle lasting over nine hours, we have defeated the enemy from his base and completely defeated him. Communication with Paris has been cut. I have established my headquarters on the field of battle. [Signed] WILLIAM."

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM THE KING.

Following is the official dispatch of King William, dated Rezanville, Thursday evening: "We have defeated the French under Bazaine after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were forty thousand killed and wounded. The garrison were also retained in command. The defeat of the French is complete. WILLIAM."

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THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

CARLSRUHE, August 20.—The bombardment of Strasburg had been commenced from the Prussian batteries posted upon the right. Ten shells per minute are thrown into the fortress of the Prussian forces garrisoning the city having requested to listen to a summons to surrender. The Prussian batteries are also entrenched at the bridge at the head of Kiel and at other points upon the river bank opposite Strasburg, and yesterday morning the batteries opened fire upon Strasburg with effectiveness.

FRANCE NOT PREPARED—GERMANY WAS.

A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Crown Prince as follows: France is not properly fortified for a war with united Germany. The movement of troops is incessant, though no one is allowed to enter the lines and with each advance the Prussians bring forward their field post and their military telegraph, and a more perfect organization it is difficult to imagine. The supply of provisions creep like serpents over the country. Active detachments of telegraph guards march on, while the mail officers deliver letters to different divisions from side to side for many a mile while the army is on the march. I hardly think the officers generally astounded at what they see, and imagine that all Germany is upon them. Soldiers, laughing, tell of one in this part of the country who, when he saw the army he was thoroughly powerful.

THE POPE TO KING WILLIAM.

The following is the letter of the Pope to the King of Prussia: Your Majesty—In the present grave circumstances it may appear to you that I could bring a better term to you, as the Vicar on earth of God, and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to bring to the contending parties counsels and to stop the evil and their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small domain excites no jealousy; who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God send an ear to my wishes, and lastly I implore from your heart, to which I would be united in the bonds of charity. Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870.

PIUS.

[Signed.]

The postscript adds: I have written identically to the Emperor.

KING WILLIAM TO THE POPE.

The King's reply is as follows: Most August Pontiff—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war, and obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, I have taken up the sword and defend the independence and honor of our country, and are ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your holiness could confer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurance of a sincerely pacific disposition and of a generous sentiment animated upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it will not be I that will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in Christian charity and sincere friendship. WILLIAM.

THURSDAY'S VICTORY AGAIN.

PONT-A-MAUSSON, August 19—via BERLIN, August 20.—Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravelotte. The French were expelled from every position they held, thrown back upon Metz and confined to a narrow territory around that fortification. They are completely cut off from Paris. A Prussian army holds the railway from Metz to Thionville. The Prussian losses were heavy.

NOBLE SONS LOST—BUT THE WAR NOT IN VAIN.

BERLIN, August 20.—The official organ says to-day: "Although Germany is losing her noblest sons, she has the comfort to know that the war is not in vain—that it is one against a race known to our forefathers for their arrogance and insolence, which has robbed us of our fairest provinces. God will enable our King to establish durable peace in mid-Europe in the shape of a United Germany, the keystone of true morality and freedom.

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE WOUNDED.

BERLIN, August 20.—Information has been received of the great suffering of wounded and the want of hospital stores, and large supplies are being forwarded to the front.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE—THE FRENCH DEFEAT.

NANCY, August 19.—The Crown Prince is reported to have reached Metz yesterday. There are rumors of fighting at Chalons to-day. Bazaine has been driven to Metz, his army invested, and there can be no escape for it from capitulation.

FROM FRANCE.

NOTHING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

PARIS, August 20.—P. M.—The Paris official journals publish no war news this morning.

It was rumored last night that a battle was imminent between the Crown Prince and MacMahon.

The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within twenty-four hours.

Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy and named a mayor for the city. The Prussian invasion of Luxemburg is considered imminent, from orders lately given for subsistence for troops.

Palikao stated in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussians really gained no advantage. Their losses were so severe that they were forced to ask an armistice to bury their dead. He also stated that Steinmetz has been unable to effect a junction with the Crown Prince.

The bullion at the bank has decreased 1,800,000.

The *Etoile Belge* announces that the Emperor was extremely ill on Wednesday morning at Chalons. It was also intimated that he contemplated abdicating.

PRESS GLEANINGS.

The *Patrie*, in noticing the rumors of the insufficiency of cartridges and munitions of all kinds here, says the supply is enormous and daily increasing.

The *Presse* says: Trustworthy advices state that the Prussian losses have not been less than 90,000 in the battles of the last three days. Nothing has yet been received from the front. The public is very anxious and great crowds of people surround the offices of the ministers war.

Full political arrangements the Emperor is virtually deposed.

The *Gaulois* has a report of the British Ambassador, confessing that but little remains of the splendid army of Prince Frederick Charles.

The *LaLiberte* publishes a leader urging reprisals, and says: The Prussians, without pity, shoot peasants and tax heavily the populations. They war like savages. Without hesitation, let us do what the laws of war permit, tax the population of the Prussian coast. Let our ships at Bremen, Hamburg, Dantzic, Koenigsberg, and along the whole coast, make requisitions of all kinds. Let no time be lost. We must treat the enemy as we are treated.

The journals here refute indignantly the repeated accusations of the Prussians that the French troops fire upon ambulances in violation of the convention of Geneva. The authorities have taken fifteen hundred more horses from the Omnibus Company, which lost most of the conductors, who have gone into the Garde Mobile.

The *Gaulois* says: The most important members of the left held a meeting and decided that the government be advised it must make no mention of peace so long as a single Prussian is on French territory, and not then even can the war cease at once. When the Prussians are driven away France must combine with Europe to obtain such guarantees as will insure the future.

Le Liberte announces that the Prussians at Lyons and Bordeaux are at last expelled. They have, it says, manifested a marked letter, owing to their hostile attitude.

Paris journals are bitterly hostile to the London *Times*.

Gravier De Cassignac replaces his son Paul as editor of *Le Pays*, the latter having joined the army. The *Pays* is wholly warlike and hostile to the Prussian residents of France as ever.

The *Opinion Nationale* announces the appointment by the Prussian King of Governors for the provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, and says no Frenchman's name should dare succeed. France will be treated with unexampled rigor. She will be dismembered, robbed and crushed, so she may not at some future time seek revenge, and that the source of democracy may be destroyed. The present war is one not of the old against the new; right—that of the people—against the kings.

TREPIDATION AT ROME.

Letters from Rome report that Gen. Charrette, commander of the Papal forces at Viterbo, imagining that the Italian army would attack him, has ordered that the steamers on the Tiber be immediately fortified, especially at Orte, at which point the railway from Florence reaches the Papal States. The police authorities at Rome announce that all strangers living in the city and within four miles of the walls must obtain permits of residence, and that without such papers they are liable to expulsion. This precaution is taken to prevent the enlistment of Italians from entering the city and creating trouble.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT CHALONS—POSITION OF BAZAINE'S ARMY.

PARIS, August 20.—*Noon*—There are rumors of an engagement between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles, also that the Prince Royal had penetrated France as far as Vitry and Bazaine were totally defeated. The loss on both sides was forty thousand in killed and wounded. We have taken many cannon and a great number of French prisoners. The King of Prussia commanded and directed the movements of the German army throughout the battle.

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FROM LONDON.

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

LONDON, August 20, 11 A. M.—A great Prussian victory is announced. The particulars will be forwarded soon.

All private dispatches to bankers agree precisely in their terms regarding the victory of the Prussians. The dispatch from King William says: The French army were west of Metz; their position was very strong; my command, after a combat of nine hours, totally defeated the French army and intercepted their communications with Paris and with their forces at Metz.

There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort over the receipt of Prussian victories. Illuminations and processions are the features of the occasion. At Frankfort the American Consul was enthusiastically cheered.

BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBURG.

The bombardment of the city of Strasburg, from a point near Kiel, began on Friday morning, and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire of the garrison was almost harmless.

A Paris dispatch states that a Prussian officer with a flag of truce on Friday demanded the surrender of Strasburg. He was received with the shouts of the populace, "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasburg then dismissed the Prussian with the words, "The people have given you my reply."

An official dispatch from Carlsruhe says the Baden Division has occupied the French town of Schlitzheim, a mile north of Strasburg, Kongisburg on the west, and Ruprechtstin on the northeast. One division continues to harass the retreating French.

SCATTERING REPORTS AND SURMISES.

Advices from private sources state that M. Emile Ollivier is still in Paris. He is keeping out of sight. Our informant dined with him on Thursday.

A rumor is current of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some, but is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

Two Prussian vessels laden with oil have been captured recently near Athens by French gunboats.

It is stated that there are now more than 40,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

The French have succeeded in victualing Strasburg.

It is admitted that the corps of Prince Frederick Charles has suffered severely.

It is stated that Marshal Bazaine had to detach his forces from under fire, in order to send regiments to defend the Emperor's person.

The *Spectator*, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the position of France as hopeless. Marshal Bazaine is surrounded and Marshal Canrobert, too weak to risk a battle. Paris is indefensible, and the empire, as distinguished from France, is dead.

The same paper thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the personal capture of the French Emperor. This is the surest way, the *Review* thinks, of restoring his popularity.

A Paris correspondent gives the following: Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon. Three times, more astounding than, ever Prussian victories, reach Paris, and not a word is spoken. Where will he drag his despised, wornout carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chamber, and he is as much disregarded as the Pope.

The French War Office forbids the publication of any war dispatches, unless received by Marshal Bazaine. The prohibition even extends to the Emperor's dispatches.

There is universal horror manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos, and it is said that negotiations have been entered into by the Republic of Switzerland to protest against the employment of such miscreants.

The Queen of England has urged the Prussian government to accept peace proposals from France.

ENTHUSIASM AT BERLIN OVER THE KING'S DISPATCH.

LONDON, August 20.—At Berlin to-day the publication of the King's dispatch, announcing the defeat of Bazaine, created tremendous enthusiasm. The whole population were in the streets. Flags were displayed, and churches thrown open and thanksgiving services held. Thousands of the citizens assembled in front of the palace of Count Bismarck, and serenaded the Queen with deafening cheers.

BAZAINE ATTEMPTS TO CUT HIS WAY—IS AGAIN FORCED INTO METZ.

A dispatch to the Prussian Embassy here from Berlin says that the French have made a desperate effort at day-break to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours fighting, he was repulsed by tremendous loss and again driven within Metz.

RISING IN PARIS PREDICTED—MUTINY AMONG THE GARDE MOBILE.

LONDON, August 20.—Private letters from Paris predict a certain rising of the populace, the expulsion of the Bonapartists from France the creation of Trochu as dictator, and the proclamation of a republic by the latter.

The reported insubordination of the Garde at Chalons is confirmed. Insulting cries were made against the Emperor and his officers, and the worst spirit manifested. The whole Garde de Paris was ordered to Paris and scattered among the troops on the fortifications.

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Clergymen are attached to all the Prussian Divisions. As an instance of the perfect organization and preparation of the Prussian army, it is stated that a Prussian officer captured some Turcos, when almost instantly a perfect sketch of the group was executed by photography, and a copy handed to soldiers to identify the bands of prisoners.

SCATTERING REPORTS.

LONDON, August 20.—The Prussian reserves in readiness at various posts amount to 300,000 men.

The story started by the Paris *Patrie* that Prince Frederick Charles had been wounded is untrue.

The confidence expressed generally in Germany in the result of the war strengthens American bonds both at London and in Frankfort.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF BATTLES UP TO THE 16TH.

LONDON, August 20.—The following recapitulation of army movements for the past few days is received here to-day from Paris:

On Sunday, the 14th instant, Marshal Bazaine established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Frascaty and Longeville, about five miles from Nier. After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned, the Marshal retired to the left bank of the Moselle, to be in a way to meet the Prince Freder'ck Charles, who, with seventy thousand men, assailed Bazaine's rear, commanded by Generals Decaen and D'Admirault. The Prussians were unable to break the French line, but desired it to be thought that they had done so, and at length repulsed with enormous loss. A part of the Prussian army came within range of the guns of Fort St. Quentin, between Metz and General Changarnier, and was moved down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce and they asked an armistice in order that they might bury the dead and succor the wounded. On Monday, 15th, Bazaine passed the Moselle with his army undisturbed. The next day, Tuesday, Prince Frederick Charles, having also passed the Moselle with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Vionville, at the same time that the first Prussian army, under Steinmetz, advanced obliquely from the northeast to southwest toward the French centre and left at Doncourt. A battle ensued here. The Prussians endeavored to envelope the French on the north and east and drive them back on the third Prussian army, under Prince Royal, which was then advancing from Bar Le Duc. French reconnoitering parties had discovered that the Prussians were building bridges over the Moselle, and would have left France without other defenders that the levies at Chalons. Bazaine's fight on Tuesday, 16th, forced the French to retire, the attempt. The Prussian army has been badly punished.

FIGHTING BEFORE METZ—INTELLIGIBLE ACCOUNT BY A CORRESPONDENT.

The N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent writes from Metz on Monday (15th,) as follows:

Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up here and all engaging letters going, but for we got nothing even from Paris, but this morning I hear the post will start for the capital and I have my chance of writing to you what I am able to write from inside of a town which is surrounded by armies. Whether French or Prussian does not much matter, so far as news is concerned.

At eleven o'clock on Friday, Marshal Bazaine effected a grand reconnoissance with one division of L'Admirault's corps. At two o'clock in the afternoon a battle was commenced on the right at Borny. Turtil fort ended it was of no great importance. Then the Fourth army corps, forming the first line of battle, accomplished a maneuver intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief that it was retreating. This was at a quarter past four in the afternoon. The Prussians fell into the trap, and rushed in pell-mell after the army with surprising vigor. Then the Fourth corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell upon the enemy's flank, while MacMahon, on the right, attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack, in the meantime, had been developed in the front of the French centre. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole spectacle was a fine one to view at Chalons. The Prussians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery splendidly mowed as it was, had vainly attempted to shake. The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry is relatively inferior to their artillery. The needle gun is heavy and appears to incommode them greatly when charging at the right of moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers themselves were active; they fired lying flat on the ground seeking cover from every irregularity, but do not use their knapsacks, as the French do, to make little ramparts of them and rests for their guns. It is true as has been said on other battles of Woerth and Forbach, that the Prussians fire with great deliberation, while the French rattle away as fast as they can, discharge their chassepots. As it is impossible to leave the town at which this action was fought, or at any rate begun, which was at some distance outside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eye witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are mostly gathered from above details are mostly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over.

I followed the troops of huzzars as far as permitted, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by. Willis, a staff officer, came to summon the huzzar regiment, with some officers of whom I was seated in a cafe. In two minutes they ran off, and halted at first on the hillock above mentioned. On a sudden signal they were tearing away to the front, and in a moment more the artillery on both sides had covered the works in front of the ground with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do, but to return to town. By half-past eight o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placed in the streets saying "the firing is nearly over. The Prussian lines extended three leagues. Ground gained in every direction." It did not say by whom ground was gained. An officer by who came back at a later hour from the battle field, maintains that the victory was for the French; that the Prussians have been outgeneraled and have heavily, while the French were but little exposed; but a Prussian officer who was taken prisoner and came into my cafe on Garvais, with a French officer, told a different story. Said he, "You had better surrender at discretion; we are more than 100,000 strong, and you will be crushed. As to the battle, you had it your own way at the beginning, for we believed that we had only a division in front of us, but you know what the end was." It is difficult to question even officers closely, so keen are the suspicions about spies, and to ask whether the French army suffered a defeat is worse. Hence, I can give you only such particulars as are collected on the way.

I have mentioned, as a Frenchman, I believe in the success of the French arms, but I know not why the advanced columns have withdrawn again under the walls of the fortress. This morning (Monday) there were reports of heavy artillery towards Thionville, but all is again quiet. We only know that Sunday's conflict was not decisive, and that another battle is imminent. The troops are never at rest. Maneuvers in one direction or another are going on constantly. Orders this moment have been issued that no civilian shall leave the city on any pretexx. Two shots from Fort St. Quentin, have just demolished the head of Thionville Railroad bridge at Metz station. I am told it was done to cut off a detachment of 500 Prussians, encamped at Montigny, who attempted to cross the Moselle and were seen from the fort. Montigny is two kilometres distant from Metz.

At seven o'clock this morning two Prussian cuirassiers entered that town. They were followed by four others, and breakfast served to the six, which they paid for. They promenaded the town until eight o'clock and then withdrew, not only unmolested by anybody but carrying off two prisoners, a St. Cyr pupil and one orderly. All this at a mile and a half from Metz will give you a notion of the dash and boldness of the Prussian cavalry. Last night we thought we heard the Prussians shouting victory, notwithstanding we believed they suffered defeat, but it seems some of the regiments sing hymns nightly, with accompaniments from the military bands. It is a custom they have preserved from the battle of Louthen, where they advanced to the charge singing one of Luther's hymns. They followed it up with the Marseillaise. We heard them distinctly. The Emperor and staff and Prince Imperial are all at Longeville.

As I write there passes a closed carriage escorted by a piquet of Hussars, in command of a Captain of the Staff. It contains Prussian Envoy reconducted to his own lines. Officers will be sent by him to demand an armistice, and admitted that the Prussian losses were considerable, but did not tell his errand to them nor to me.

Another *Tribune* special, writing from Berlin, says that the encounter before Metz on Sunday was an attack on the rear guard of the French army, which was retiring from the fortress by the troops of the First Eastern Prussian and Seventh Westphalia Corps. The commanders of these two army corps was Von Manteuffel, and Von Zaserow directed the movement. It is probable the siege of Metz will begin at once.

THE BATTLES ON THE BORDER.

Another special, at the headquarters of the Crown Prince, writes:

The more we gather of the details of the battle of Woerth the more clearly does it appear that there was no miracle about it, no sudden surprise to military critics, as though a new weapon had been discovered. From this point of view, the battles may help to gather far more of the French movements than could be learned from the prisoners or villagers upon the field itself. The worst from that the Imperial commanders in this quarter were altogether out maneuvered by the Crown Prince, and that whatever the merits of the respective small arms may have been, there was no comparing the tactics of the two armies. Some say, even now, the chassepot is a better rifle than the needle gun, but be that as it may, the French allowed themselves to be so placed as to make the question of the rifle of fighting to save them. First we hear of their blind confidence and of their cries "a Berlin," while they were really in a desperate way.

Then came the news of the surprise at Weissenburg and the death of General Abel Douay. He was in command of a French force carrying with a mass of German troops collected on his flanks and was much further from his support than he believed. The surprise and death of Douay dispirited the soldiers, who jumped out of the wagons, seized guns and rushed into the fight.

The struggle for one against two lasted till two o'clock. The French then retired through the woods and vineyards, pursued to the last by the enemy's guns. The Germans had previously captured eight pieces of cannon, which were retaken after a desperate combat, most murderous on both sides, in the view at Chalons. The Prussians fell into the trap, and rushed after the retiring foe with surprising vigor. Then the Fourth corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell upon the enemy's flank, while MacMahon, on the right, attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack, in the meantime, had been developed in the front of the French centre. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole spectacle was a fine one to view at Chalons. The Prussians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery splendidly mowed as it was, but vainly attempted to shake. The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry is relatively inferior to their artillery. The needle gun is heavy and appears to incommode them greatly when charging at the right of moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers themselves were active; they fired lying flat on the ground seeking cover from every irregularity, but do not use their knapsacks, as the French do, to make little ramparts of them and rests for their guns. It is true as has been said on other battles of Woerth and Forbach, that the Prussians fire with great deliberation, while the French rattle away as fast as they can, discharge their chassepots. As it is impossible to leave the town at which this action was fought, or at any rate begun, which was at some distance outside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eye witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are mostly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

VERY LATEST.

The Last Battle!

THE RESULT QUESTIONED!

Prussian Victory, Likely!

ALTHOUGH AT FEARFUL COST!

Nothing from Marshal Bazaine!

SHERIDAN WITNESSES THE BATTLE!

French Army in Metz!

NEXT BATTLE NEAR CHALONS!

Napoleon There, in the Saddle!

HE NARROWLY ESCAPES CAPTURE!

Reported Battle Near Chalons!

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN SUCCESS!

Strasburg in Flames!

CAPTURE HOURLY EXPECTED!

The Battle on the 18th!

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS!

Capitulation of Pfalsburg!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

KING WILLIAM'S DISPATCH ANSOUNCING A VICTORY LAUGHED AT—THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS.

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The action of the 16th took place on the heights southwest of Metz. It began at nine o'clock A. M. and lasted until dark. The French took up a position between the Prussians probably double. The repulse of the latter is complete, leaving to the united French army the road open to Chalons. With reinforcements they hope to deliver a desperate battle there.

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PRUSSIANS OCCUPY THE ROAD TO VERDUN—NOTHING HEARD FROM BAZAINE SINCE THE 18TH.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A correspondent of the *Journal du Bas-Rhin* gives the following account of the battle of Weissenberg:

The 74th and 58th of the line, the 3d battalion of four Chasseurs-a-pied, a regiment of Turcos and another of mounted Chasseurs were encamped in the environs of Weissenburg. Skirmishers had been thrown out in front, but they could not see any enemy and did not expect an attack. In the morning at daybreak suddenly a terrific cannonade was heard, and enormous troops, consisting of an immense force of artillery, cavalry and infantry, showed itself on the heights. The Turcos fled in front of the Bavarian village on the frontier. Bombs fell upon Weissenberg and set fire to the barracks and afterward other buildings. The men were about to take their morning meal, when the bullets began ascailing them in their camp. Gen. Douay then ordered an advance, and the soldiers, leaving their encampment, cast down their knapsacks, which then were beginning to blaze, and threw themselves into the fight. The French troops had thirty-six pieces of cannon, whilst the enemy had more than double that. They sent bombs and shells into the midst of their ranks. The French soldiers sought shelter behind the farms near the village, but the enemy's cannon very soon dislodged them and they were borne down by the number of the enemy, which increased continually. The Turcos fought like lions. They charged the enemy with bayonets, and were mowed down with grape. Two regiments of the line performed prodigies of valor. In both officers and men we suffered cruel losses. The terrible piece of news is that of Gen. Douay's death, also disturbed the soldiers. He had been killed and General De Montmarie wounded. The latter was fired on by a shell; nearly numerous pieces upon the French troops, on houses and on farm buildings, burning everything with flames. The middle of the day a detachment of the line, ignorant of what was going on, arrived by rail to rejoin its regiment. The train stopped suddenly at Haupeck. The soldiers jumped out of the wagons, seized guns and rushed into the fight.

The struggle for one against two lasted till two o'clock. The French then retired through the woods and vineyards, pursued to the last by the enemy's guns. The Germans had previously captured eight pieces of cannon, which were retaken after a desperate combat, most murderous on both sides, in the view at Chalons. The Prussians fell into the trap, and rushed after the retiring foe with surprising vigor. Then the Fourth corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell upon the enemy's flank, while MacMahon, on the right, attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack, in the meantime, had been developed in the front of the French centre. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole spectacle was a fine one to view at Chalons. The Prussians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery splendidly mowed as it was, but vainly attempted to shake. The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry is relatively inferior to their artillery. The needle gun is heavy and appears to incommode them greatly when charging at the right of moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers themselves were active; they fired lying flat on the ground seeking cover from every irregularity, but do not use their knapsacks, as the French do, to make little ramparts of them and rests for their guns. It is true as has been said on other battles of Woerth and Forbach, that the Prussians fire with great deliberation, while the French rattle away as fast as they can, discharge their chassepots. As it is impossible to leave the town at which this action was fought, or at any rate begun, which was at some distance outside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eye witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are mostly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over.

I followed the troops of huzzars as far as permitted, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by. Willis, a staff officer, came to summon the huzzar regiment, with some officers of whom I was seated in a cafe. In two minutes they ran off, and halted at first on the hillock above mentioned. On a sudden signal they were tearing away to the front, and in a moment more the artillery on both sides had covered the works in front of the ground with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do, but to return to town. By half-past eight o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placed in the streets saying

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 93@93¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114@115.

IN the United States there are forty-five thousand miles of railway and seventy-five thousand miles of telegraph.

THE Republican conferees of the XIVth Pennsylvania District have nominated Henry Johnson for State Senate.

IT IS the book publishing emporium that Chicago now claims to be. We wait with patience to hear that preposterous anomaly announce itself as the manufacturing metropolis and commercial head of the Ohio river navigation.

IT IS NOW quite certain that those speculators who frantically rushed into the market to purchase breadstuffs in the hope of realizing large profits out of a monopoly in the contingency of a protracted foreign war, will lose heavily on their investments. Not much sympathy can be awarded them even should they be financially ruined by their avaricious investments.

BOTH the *Freiheits Freund* and *Volksblatt* of this city have been, since the breaking out of the war, conducted with very marked ability, and we believe that our German reading fellow-citizens can now congratulate themselves upon having so thoroughly cultivated, and able journals as are to be found in the country, as we can find no respect save that of size, in which they are excelled by any foreign papers published in America.

OUR SECURITIES are not held so lightly abroad as many imagined they were when the war first broke out. The bonds are tenaciously held by foreign capitalists and have been sparingly returned for redemption. They have been successfully used abroad as collateral securities for the negotiations of loans and as long as they can be applied to that purpose there is not much danger of their coming back any too rapidly to suit our financial convenience.

THE Republican voters of this county will bear in mind that the primary meetings to select delegates to the Nominating Conventions, and to vote upon the establishment or rejection of the "Crawford County System," in conducting the future nominations of the party in Allegheny county, will be held on next Saturday afternoon. Each member of the party should so arrange his business affairs as to visit the polls and vote. Let none neglect the duty.

PARIS mourns, frets and shows the sharp teeth of revolution against Napoleon, while Berlin rejoices and sings loud the martial glories of King William and his generals. The one great metropolis is chagrined with defeat, the other intoxicated with victory. Had Napoleon ever dreamed of this picture, he would not have been so hasty to crush Prussia to the wall. He has brought upon himself and France what he never questioned but he could deliver to Bismarck and Prussia.

THERE can be no truth in the rumor that Napoleon proposes abdication in favor of Prince Louis, Eugenie to act as regent. He must see that the rising revolution against his dynasty cannot be held down by putting up his own flesh and blood in the place he has so rashly forfeited. France wants a republic and is earnest in her desires. M. Thiers, who spoke out so nobly against the declaration of war at the beginning, deserves the confidence of the French, and it might turn out that the reactionary feeling in France will cause him to be selected, as a direct rebuke to Napoleon, President of the new government that may be formed.

THE WAR NEWS is intensely interesting this morning, and indicates that the final and decisive blow has been delivered the French forces. On Bazaine there was much dependence staked both by Napoleon and his people to stay the onward march of the victorious and elated army of Prussia towards the capital of France. But that skillful general has been entrapped and crushed, and on his efforts and those of his brave troops no more dependence can be rested. France is virtually vanquished. Napoleon was ruined by the result of Thursday's desperate nine hours' fight at Rezanville. This great battle, however, may not stop the war at once, but it pre-determines the final result so far as France is concerned. When, however, the terms of peace are to be dictated by the victors and the territories gained by them are to be parceled out—if indeed interference does not take place before that time—Russia, England and the other powers of Europe may step in to prevent France from losing her position among the nations of strength. This week will be one full of interesting events and developments, but last Thursday's work renders it highly improbable that any more heavy fighting may go on.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.

This morning we present our readers with an interesting communication furnished by a member of the Republican State Central Committee, in which the importance attached to the proceedings of the next Legislature is clearly and fully set forth. We have all along realized the fact that the Assembly of 1871, should be constituted of the very best material, inasmuch as the work to be performed by its members will be of an exceedingly important nature, and should be entrusted for its transaction to none other than thoroughly honest, reliable and capable delegates. Hence, it is of grave importance that the seven representatives to be sent from our own Republican stronghold should be selected with great good care and caution. The people have a deep interest in being properly represented next winter at Harrisburg, and it is with them responsibility of selection rest. If the Convention to be held on the Tuesday following to-morrow, by the Republican party to nominate candidates be made up of good men, a strong and capable ticket will be put forward and one such as is desirable to be set in the field and worthy the heartiest support. In no other way can the Convention be well constituted than by the masses of Republican voters attending the primary meetings and selecting with their own ballots the delegates to represent them in the nominating body. We therefore pressingly urge all the members of the party organization to meet at the forthcomming elections and participate in the framing of the convention and thus discharge a simple political duty as good citizens.

POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The course of England does not seem to please either belligerent. As soon as hostilities commenced between France and Prussia, indeed as soon as war was declared, she manifested the greatest anxiety for the neutrality of Belgium, which France and Prussia, as well as Russia, were equally bound to maintain, having been parties to the treaty formed by the London Convention in 1830, by the terms of which the integrity of the Belgian nationality was guaranteed. The uneasiness, however, which was manifested by England at the outbreak of the present war, shows how little confidence European rulers have in each other, even when bound by the solemn obligations of treaties.

After receiving assurance that the labors of the London Convention would be sacredly observed by the hostile powers of France and Prussia, the conduct and position of the English government do not seem to give satisfaction to either. France complains that the press and people of England throw all the moral power of their sympathies in favor of Prussia, and sell and send to her every thing she needs to prosecute the war. Prussia complains as bitterly on the other hand, that England allows herself to be made the powder manufactory and coal depot of France. In fact Bismarck has charged England with playing another Alabama game, although, as is alleged, England is furnishing horses in large number to Prussia.

England is a most mercenary nation. It is not at all to be doubted that she would have risked a great deal to protect Belgium, if her soil had been trodden by the soldiers of either belligerent, owing to the near relationship subsisting between Queen Victoria and Leopold II. It is natural, too, that she should have some sympathy with Prussia as the Princess Royal, the eldest born of her present reigning monarch, is the wife of "our Fritz." But notwithstanding all this she will allow no opportunity to pass in which she can add to her own aggrandisement.

The truth is, however, that the neutrality laws are so indefinite, as we showed in these columns some time since, that it is difficult in many cases to say when they are violated. An attempt has been made often to draw up a list of articles contraband of war, but in every case it has failed. The prevailing opinion seems to be that neutral vessels may carry almost everything to ports that are not blockaded, except arms and ammunition. And it would be difficult to define beyond these what is or is not contraband of war, for what might be so this year might not be so next, and what might be looked as contraband by one nation might not be so regarded by another.

It might be a violation of strict neu... to accord to belligerent ... privileges, because they ... ally to avail them ... the cause of the ... made by the editor of the *North German Correspondent*, who is said to receive his inspiration from Otto Von Bismarck. He avers that whilst England affects to observe neutrality, she allows herself at the same time to be made the basis of French operations against North Germany, being at once an "arsenal and a magazine from which" they can "draw any amount of cartridges, coal and horses." Nor are the Prussians satisfied when they are informed that the same privileges are accorded to them. This they look upon as "cynical irony." It is of no avail to them that they are allowed the privilege of purchasing whatever they need in England, because some of their ports are blockaded, and owing to the inferiority of their navy to that of France, the articles bought would not have a safe carriage to German ports. In thus according equal privileges to purchase, the Germans assert there is no "fair play," and that they have just grounds to be profoundly dissatisfied.

A threat is thrown out at the same time, which, coming from the source indicated above, is fraught with significance. England is warned that if she does not, as an act of justice, abandon the system of neutrality which now prevails, and makes full proof of her "grasping cupidity and short sighted covetousness," she may pay dearly for it before the expiration of a year, and may be put to the expense of millions of treasure, and have to sacrifice thousands of lives on Belgic plains to "reverse the victories she is lending her aid to France to gain."

But whilst the press and the people of England are loud in their denunciations of France, and manifest the deepest sympathy with Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Wales exhibit, apparently, great interest in the successes of the former. Thus the policy of England is to show favor to both sides, until the crisis comes. Her position is somewhat precarious, and to herself alarming.

THE CENSUS.

We submit below such returns of the the census of this county as received by the United States Marshal compared with 1860.

	1870.		1860.
Pittsburgh.		*Pittsburgh.*	
First Ward	4,289	First ward	4,326
Second Ward	3,001	Second ward	3,585
Third ward	2,652	Third ward	9,187
Fifth ward	4,992		
Fourth ward	3,332	Fourth ward	3,770
Seventh ward	4,783	Fifth ward	8,734
Eighth ward	5,648		
Eighth'nth ward			
Ninth ward	2,448	Collins	2,607
21st ward			
Allegheny.		*Allegheny.*	
First ward	4,706	First ward	5,387
Third ward	12,588	Third ward	8,666
E. Birmingham	9,489	E. Birmingham	3,424
Crescent	304	Crescent	1274
East Deer	1,390	East Deer	1,134
Elizab'th Boro	1,196		
Elizabeth Tp.	2,907	Elizabeth	5,901
Lincoln, Forward	1,180		
Fawn	1,570	Fawn	1,654
Harrison	1,870		
Finley	1,170	Finley	1,187
McClure	3,013	McClure	1,967
Neville	260	Neville	276
N. Fayette	1,487	N. Fayette	1,172
Plum	1,390	Plum	1,446
Edgewater	780		
Penn	2,685	Penn	1,821
Robinson	2,274	Robinson	2,100
Stowe	1,061		
Ross	1,623	Ross	1,708
Millvale			
Bellevue	394		
Shaler	1,673	Shaler	2,474
Etna			
S. Fayette	1,927	S. Fayette	1,260
S. Pittsburgh	3,005	S. Pittsburgh	1,888
Tarentum	944	Tarentum	711
Up. St. Clair	910	Up. St. Clair	1,847
Versailles	1,867		
W. Elizabeth	760	W. Elizabeth	864
Wilkins	2,420		
Braddock's	2,230	Wilkin's	2,260
Baldwin	2,225	Baldwin	2,746
Lowe, St. Clair			
Mc Washington	1,928		
Allentown	172	Lower St. Clair	4,617
Union Boro	1,985		
Union Tp.	1,355		
Ohio	685	Ohio	1,351
Kilbuck			

There have been so many changes in the districts since 1860 that it is difficult to make the comparison properly. In this city the 3d ward, of 1860, is now the 5th and 8th wards, but a part has also, since then, been added to the 7th ward. The old 5th ward is now divided into the 9th and 10th wards, the old 8th is now the 6th, and the old 9th is now the 12th. Pitt township is now the 13th, 14th and 16th wards; Lawrenceville is now the 15th and 17th wards; Collins has been changed into the 18th, 19th and 21st wards, and Peebles into the 20th, 22d and 23d wards. In Allegheny city, Manchester has been absorbed and changed into the 5th and 6th wards, a part of the 1st being added to the 5th and a part of the 2d to the 6th. The 7th ward has also been carved out of Reserve, and the 8th was formerly Duquesne borough. Bellevue and Millvale have been taken out of Ross, and a part of the latter added to Reserve. Killbuck has been formed out of Ohio, Leet out of Sewickley, Marshall out of Franklin, Richland from West Deer, Hampton from McCandless, Harrison from Fawn, Etna from Shaler, Edgewater from Plum, Braddocks from Wilkins, Lincoln and Forward from Elizabeth, Ormsby from Baldwin, Allentown, Mount Washington, Union and Union borough from Lower St. Clair, Scott from Upper St. Clair, and Stowe from Robinson.

From some of these new districts we we have no returns, and hence the comparison is not complete; but we publish what we have, so that the comparison may be made as far as possible.

The decrease in the 3d and 4th wards is to be accounted for by the crowding out of dwellings in the old part of the city by stores and factories; and in the 3d and 5th wards partly by that process and partly by the addition of a part of the old 3d ward to the 7th. In all the other wards of the city there is a large increase.

In Allegheny, the decrease in the 1st ward is caused by the cutting off of one end in the formation of the 5th. The other wards will all show a decided increase.

The small boroughs and townships and the remote agricultural townships show but little increase; but all the districts within easy reach of the city have increased very rapidly.

From present appearances the total population of the county will reach 260,000.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A GOOD OMEN.

The plains of Champaign, in which the next battle is expected to be fought, have twice already witnessed great battles, in which victory crowned the French. In 451 A. D., Merorec, the third King of the Franks, he who gave his name to a race of twenty-one Kings who reigned from the year 440 to the year 752, united with Gondicain, King of Burgundy, and Ætius, a Roman General, completely defeated, between Chalons and Trogis, Attila, the King of the Hunii, who had entered France at the head of 500,000 men. One hundred thousand bodies were left on the battle-field, and the remaining Barbarians were constrained to retire as far as Hungaria, whence they had come.

Everybody knows the famous campaign of 1814, in which the first Napoleon, struggling against the whole of Europe, displayed more genius perhaps than ever, but had at last to succumb under the masses of his enemies, the weariness of the nation he had so long oppressed, and the treason of some of his Generals. With 60,000 men he left Paris on the 25th of January, and in three weeks won the battles of Brienne, Champaubert, Montuerail, Vauchamp, Nargis, Mormant, Villenure, Le Compt, Montereau, against 280,000 Prussians, Russians and Austrians, killing or taking from them 90,000 men; they then proposed to resume the negotiations at Frankfort, but this was only to gain time, nothing was done, and Napoleon again resolved to prosecute the war vigorously, while the conference should prosecute at Chatillon. Leaving Troyes on the 27th, he rushed from one army to the other, and on the 7th of March he defeated Blucher at Craone, twelve days later he beat the rear guard of the Austrians at La Chatre, and finely on the 20th, he defeated the whole array of Schwartzenberg bearing in a mass for Orcis-sur-Oube, in order to cross that river and effect his junction with the Emperor Alexander. In spite of the prodigious efforts of the French fighting one against four, he could not hinder the passage of the river and retired in good order after having held the Austrians in check for a whole day. On the 26th at St. Dizier, he met Wintzingerode, beat and pursued him by the two roads of Vitry and Barle-Duc. Then he flew to succour Paris, and on the 30th he [illegible] Fromentesa. Fifteen miles [illegible] told, he learned [illegible] drew to Fontainebleau where he ...

France after ... war of twenty-two years was then defending her soil with 150,000 against 700,000. It was not in the plains of Champaign she was conquered; it was not by the Prussians. Our enemys were then the English, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Austrians, the whole of Germany, Russia, Holland and Sweden, and yet had we been united, had Paris been fortified as it now is, we would not have succumbed, why should we now?

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1871.

Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The result of the Conference of the Republican State Committee on Tuesday last was a matured conviction that the next Legislature will have more responsibility upon it than any one ever assembled at Harrisburg. In addition to all the ordinary legislation, it will be required to pass upon the three following matters:

1. *Congressional and State Apportionment.*

The apportionment for districts in the State Legislature is required by the Constitution every seven years; for Congressional districts every ten years. Both these for the first time since 1801 must be enacted by the same Legislature. This same thing will not again occur until 1941. No living voter can expect ever to see that election. In fact the multiples of 7 and 10 only come together once in 70 years.

2. *Enactment of the Revised Code.*

During the last three years commissioners have been at work on what is called a revision of our civil code. Their report will be corrected by two-thirds of all our statute laws. This is not exactly new legislation in its fullest sense. But the Legislature passing upon it ought to contain the largest possible amount of brains and experience that can be procured. This report is finished and will go before the next Legislature for its action.

3. *A Constitutional Convention.*

There will be a wide spread and determined demand to have a convention called to revise our fundamental law. The act calling such a convention ought to be maturely considered and carefully framed. All Republicans may not favor it—but a very large majority undoubtedly do.

Here then is the explanation why the State Committee regards the election to the Senate and House next winter of ines timable importance.

We cannot say how far this Republican stronghold of Allegheny county is bound to the magnitude of the contest. If the Republican voters of this county agree with the State Committee, then we think no local conservatives should stand in the way of their electing seven of their ablest, finest and most experienced citizens to represent them at Harrisburg next winter.

Will you through your paper impress upon them the importance of next Saturday's primary meetings. If so you will deserve the thanks of the State Committee.

A MEMBER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1870.

Curious Prophecy by Talleyrand.

To what extent can men prophecy, and is the gift confined to the just made perfect? Talleyrand is made to speak as follows in his "Memoirs:"

"We must not delude ourselves; the European equilibrium, of which we laid the foundation at the Congress of Vienna, will not be eternal. Some day it will tumble, but it promises us some years of peace. What threatens to break it up at a period more or less distant are the aspirations which are becoming universal in the centre of Germany. The necessities of defence and of a common danger have prepared their minds for Geaman unity. This idea will continue to develop, and some day one of the great Powers who form part of the confederation will form the desire to realize this unity for its profit. Austria is not to be feared; being composed of scraps and morsels, and having no unity at home, she cannot dream of exporting it abroad. It is Prussia then that should be watched. She will try the venture; and if she succeeds, then all the conditions of the balance of power will be changed, and it will be necessary to seek for Europe a new basis and a new organization.

Having examined the more or less difficult circumstances amid which this reconstruction will be effected, M. Talley rand indicates France as being the nation most interested in combating the unification movement or in seeking to be compensated for it. All this reads as if written after the facts instead of many years before them.

THE Coolie question is vigorously agitated in New Zealand, and one newspaper, the Auckland *Southern Cross*, advises the government to so regulate Chinese immigration as to protect white labor.

Kidnapping A. T. Stewart--A Plot Against the Great New York Merchant--How a Brooklyn Agency Was Tried to Bleed Mr. Stewart--Their Plans to Make Him Stand and Deliver--Strange Revelations.

A very complicated scheme has been devised by Mr. Charles Baxter, of the Dealers' Mutual Protective Agency of Brooklyn, and some accomplices, to inveigle Mr. A. T. Stewart into trouble. Mr. Benjamin of Brooklyn was the first to discover the scheme, whose purpose was to kidnap Mr. Stewart. Mr. Bejamin has disclosed that when he went into the office of the agency in Court street, some days ago, Mr. Baxter informed him that he and a few friends had a good thing in hand, from which they would derive a little profit. The conspirators were to hire rooms in some lonesome quarter outside the city, where they were by some means or other to allure, or bring in kid napped condition, the *propria personae* of A. T. Stewart. On that gentleman arriving at the above quarters, one of the party was to point a pistol at the old gentleman's head, politely demanding his signature to certain checks. These were to be cashed immediately by one of the accomplices. Mr. Stewart remaining as a hostage until the money was forthcoming, when he would quietly be dismissed, after making a solemn oath not to divulge the circumstances of his capture. Mr. Benjamin regarded this story as a gigantic hoax and dismissed it with a smile, by calling it a capital joke. A few days after Mr. Benjamin met Baxter again, who assured him that he and his men were going to make a "pile of stamps" out of the "A. T. Stewart arrangement," as he quaintly dubbed it. Mr. Benjamin hardly remembered what he referred to, as he had regarded his statements some days before as jocular and unmeaning.

When Mr. Benjamin insisted on call the matter a hoax, Baxter showed him a letter which he had written to Mr. Stewart, in which he stated that, in assisting a certain detective, he heard some fellows remark that they had better hurry up with their plan to kidnap Stewart, as their funds were not up to the mark. This letter bore Mr. Baxter's signature, as superintendent of the Dealers' Mutual Protective Agency. He sent that letter on a Saturday, and on the following Monday he received an answer from Mr. Stewart's counsel, stating that Mr. Stewart was not accustomed to attach any importance to such communications, but, as Mr. Baxter's note seemed to have come from a reliable source, it was duly acknowledged. The letter written by Mr. Baxter also requested an interview with A. T. Stewart, and in the answer written by his counsel, Judge Hilton appointed a time and place for Baxter to communicate personally with him. A short time after the above occurrences Mr. Benjamin again encountered the mysterious Mr. Baxter, who once more began to dilate upon his prospects of mulcting the rich merchant. Mr. Benjamin then asked the other Mr. B. how he was preparing to act in case Mr. Stewart demanded whom he had heard speaking of him as the object of their proposed robbery, whereupon Mr. Baxter named two very respectable young men, who have since been arrested. Three months after this interview, Mr. Benjamin again accosted his friend, and inquired with a jocose leer, of the result of his negotiations with Mr. A. T. Stewart. Persevering, Mr. Baxter was still confident that "something would turn up," upon which Mr. Benjamin grew seriously suspicious, and thenceforth abandoned Mr. Baxter's company.

The Protective Agency, of which Mr. Baxter calls himself superintendent, proves to have brought to grief four or five wealthy individuals and several firms. A further investigation of this romantic story will develop circumstances of grave interest.—From the New York *Standard*.

The Tragedy at Binghamton, N. Y.--Further Particulars--The Village Aroused and ... Pursuit of the Murderers.

... additional details of the ... Binghamton have been ...

At about 1:30 o'clock in the morning three men crossed the Chenango river and landed in the town of Binghamton, in the rear of dry goods store kept by the Messrs. Halbert Bros. With the aid of the necessary implements they effected an entrance into the store from the rear. After having rambled about the place generally and packed a quantity of goods so that they could be easily removed, they came upon a bed in the store in which two clerks, in the employ of the firm, were sleeping. Strong signs of restlessness on the part of one of the clerks, the burglars approached the bedside, and while one of them held a burglar's chisel over the clerks in a menacing manner, bade them give no alarm at the peril of their lives. One of them, however, Merrick by name, was not to be intimidated by the grappled with one of the men and bade his fellow clerk hand him his pistol. A pistol, which had been deposited under the pillow to meet an emergency of this kind, was handed to the brave young man. He drew the weapon upon the midnight marauders, but it missed fire. While he was again preparing to discharge it one of the desperadoes shot him through the head. He fell dead at the feet of his companion. As soon as they had committed this deed of blood the three burglars took to their heels. They boarded the boat in which they had crossed and proceeded to row to the opposite shore of the river.

Merrick's fellow clerk gave an alarm. The fact that a murder had been committed spread like wild fire through the town. A general alarm was rung and the whole town was aroused. The fire companies turned out in anticipation of a run, but when they found out that one of their fellow-villagers had been murdered, they left their engines standing in the streets and proceeded to hunt the murderers. Half the town had soon assembled on the banks of the river. At that time the town had almost crossed. Some men took a boat and started in pursuit of them. Some shots were fired at them, but with no evident effect. The burglars still pursued their course, and, reaching the other shore without apparent injury, are supposed to have effected their escape.

A coroner was notified of the affair and he took the remains in charge.

The murdered man was a young man about 21 years of age. His parents reside in Hancock and they were notified yesterday by a fellow-clerk of the tragic death of their son. The remains will, after the inquest, be taken to Hancock for burial.

Merrick was a highly respected young man, and was soon to have been wedded to a beautiful young girl residing not many miles from his home.

A Royal Christening at Potsdam.

In the midst of all the great preparations for war, there was a ceremony at the Palace of Potsdam, on Sunday, which had, says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, an interest all its own. The youngest born daughter of the Crown Prince and of the Princess Royal of England was christened in the presence of the King, of the royal family, of many grand Dukes, serene Highnesses, and Princes, of the foreign ministers, and of the great personages of State, and the Generals. The venerable Von Wrangel was there, in white tunic and jack boots—Major of Heavy Horse at Leipsic, and alive to see another Napoleon in the field against his master. Count Bismarck towered above every one, in his uniform—a terrible Major of Dragoons, more potent than "the cornet" who once disturbed the peace of a British Minister, and there were the men whom history has made famous in the last few years—the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Karl, and the soldiers of Koeniggratz. The christening was performed in a room from which the day was excluded, lighted with wax tapers, with an altar draped beneath a canopy. The officiating clergyman delivered a discourse, which was listened to in dumb silence by all but the infant Princess, and, when the service was over, the King and the Queen, surrounded by the members of the royal family, the home and foreign Ministers, Lord A. Loftus, and the guests, sat down to a banquet in the Marble Saloon. There were no toasts given, and only once the company rose, and that was for "The health of the King." It was mentioned as a curious coincidence that the last ceremony of the kind in the palace was just before the war with Austria.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Portland Oregon: "One morning as I sat at breakfast with the door open, I saw a sight that could not be witnessed in any Eastern city. Directly opposite are a barber shop, run by negroes, and a laundry, operated by Chinamen. The Africans and Mongolians were airing themselves outside. Along came an Indian with his squaw and half grown female papoose, and to the opposite direction two Caucasians and an Irishman. The five races, with their respective grand divisions—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Ireland, were represented on twenty feet of side walk. The Paddy was ragged, but he looked as if he owned them all.

A LIVING CHURCH.—Mr. Spurgeon's church owns property worth nearly $300,000, most of which has accumulated during the present pastor's ministry. Their tabernacle has twenty rooms besides the audience room. Their orphanage supports two hundred children; they conduct two large day-schools, and support a hospital for their poor and infirm members. Their theological school educates eighty candidates for the ministry, and by the services of these young men, and other members, over one hundred places in London are every Sabbath provided with religious services. The entire expense of this work is about $100,000 annually, besides what they pay to support their missionary in India, and their liberal contribution to the general fund of benevolent societies.

HENRY C. DENNISON, a well known merchant of Baltimore, died of typhoid fever on Thursday. He was 36 years old.

FOUND DROWNED.

But was identified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink.

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN, SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
Cor. Penn and Sixth (late old St. Clair) Sts.

THE SEASON OF EPHAUSTION.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what that something will be*. With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effect on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequaled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that a thing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
IN
Seasonable Dry Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 8 1-3 Cents,
FAST COLORED
Light and Dark Prints.
At 10 Cents,
Good Yard Wide Sheeting.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
At 12 1-2 Cents,
FAST COLORED PERCALES.
At 12c., Good Kentucky Jeans.
At 12½c., Blue Denims.
At $2 50, Ladies' Woolen Shawls.
At 8½c., White Linen Towels.
At 12c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
Table Linens, Towelings, Napkins, &c., at
Very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
au15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

NEW LINES
Mosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

INTER STATE FAIR
At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870.
FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS, &c.
While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, the Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all sections.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The great life-size painting by the Poet-Artist, T. Buchanan Read, has been purchased, which, with other new attractions, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian and elocutionist, will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
HON. JOHN F. PARKE, President.
JON. A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary,
au10,5:3-WFM No. 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the Swiss Watches in Stem Winders. Jas. Jurgenson, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. jn4wtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A NEW STOCK OF
Best Dark Prints,
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
GROS. GRAIN
BLACK SILKS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Black and Colored Poplins.
Black Alpaca Lustres.
At Very Low Prices.
Cassimeres and Jeans
VERY CHEAP.
LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Bl'k Sash Ribbons.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
Plaid and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
Narrow Ribbons, all colors
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Satchels, Purses, Jet Jewelry, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
A full assortment of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Bryson Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of ALEXANDER MOORE, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 18TH STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides. au7:41
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMIL

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
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aug6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 20, 1870.

Our local money market presents no new features of special interest. There is undoubtedly more activity in loans, but borrowers have as yet no reason to complain of difficulty in getting accommodations, or of oppressive rates of interest. Private lenders have been able to get "as good paper as there is made" at 8 and 9 per cent., while equally as reliable names, though not so popular, pass readily at 8 and 10. The season is approaching when the business requirements of the city will increase the demand for money, but we think there need be no fear of the unhealthy pressure which has marked previous seasons. There is very little doing in local stocks. The transactions are too few to enable us to furnish reliable quotations. Bank stocks are closely held, and command good prices and rendy sale whenever offered. The same report may be made in regard to bank shares. Securities that come to light now and then at an Administrator's sale, not often any other way. Sales are reported of Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30 bonds at 89—a fair price for good security. Connellsville 7's are held at 90. No transactions are reported in the shares of either of the above named roads.

Oil stocks dull. Columbia sold down to $10 per share during the past month, but holders are indisposed to accept that price at present, and buyers are unwilling to name higher figures. Dalzell is on the carpet again, announcing a dividend of ten cents per share five per cent. while last week it was offered at $1 in small quantities at from 75 cents to $1 per share.

Hodson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, report Saturday evening advices from their New York correspondent as follows: "A heavy feeling in gold, with a decline to-day of nearly two per cent. Governments weak, market irregular and lower. Stocks active, rather excited and weakening. The weekly bank statement is unfavorable, and exhibits a loss of five millions in coin and Legal tenders, with a marked decrease in deposits and loans."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 20, 1870.

Wall Street was feverish at the opening this morning under war advices, but afterwards became dull until late in the afternoon, when extravagant reports were circulated of the Prussian advance to the walls of Paris, and great disasters to the French army. Gold opened at 110¾, but fell to 15¾, on the war news. It subsequently became slightly firmer at 15¾, but declined again to 110¼. It recovered to 11⅜ and closed at 11⅜@11⅝. Carrying rates were 1-2, and for borrowing 1-8 per cent.

The money market has ruled easy but steady at 6@6 on call. The bank statement is unfavorable, showing heavy loss in deposits and the reserve lessened $2,698,300, now $25,772,962, decrease, $2,874,077; specie, $25,-753,462, decrease, $2,874,077; circulation, $25,-753,462, decrease, $60,256; deposits, $4,511,-462, decrease, $5,005,256; legal tenders, $20,-553,256, decrease, $1,623,976. Sterling Exchange dull at 9 for sixty days and 9½@9¾ for sight.

Gold clearances $55,077,000.

Government dull and lower, the advance in foreign markets being offset by decline in gold. Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 11½@11¾; do 1865, coupons, 11½@11¾; do 1865, new, 10¾@10¾; do 1867, coupons, 10¾@10¾; do 1868, coupons, 10¾@10¾; 10-40s, coupons, 10¼@10¼.

Currencies, 11¾@12.

State bonds are dull; new Tennessees, 69½; old Virginias, 61 new do, 61½; old North Carolinas, 32; new do, 31½; Missouri 6's, 92.

Stocks opened firm but soon ruled dull, and a decline of ½@1 per cent. followed on New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Hudson and St. Paul. Afterwards there was a reaction and the markets closed. Express stocks dull; Pacific steady; Union stock 24½; Land Grants 21; First Mortgages 84. Closing quotations:

Canton, 60; Lake Shore, 72¾; Cumberland, 43; Illinois, 146; Western Union, 84¾; Quicksilver, 40; North Western preferred 58; Mariposa, 8; Rhode Island, 95½; New Jersey Central, 103½; Fort Wayne, 100; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Wells, 43½; Wabash, 51¾; American Express, 49; Adams Preferred, 96; United States, 61½; Ft. Wayne, 96½; Pacific Mail, 96½; Chicago and Alton, 121; preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 38½; New York Central, 94½; Scrip, 100; Erie, 22½; Harlem, 131½; Reading, 95½; Michigan Central, 118.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $99,125,36; currency, $11,153,23. Specie shipments to-day, $250,000; total imports of the week $5,377,865.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 20, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market was rather sluggish and very sensitive during the greater part of the week, and from Monday until Thursday prices receded steadily, and the feeling up until noon on Friday was weak and the "bearish" element was in the ascendancy. On Friday afternoon, however, a reaction began to show itself and to-day the market was very strong and considerably excited with large sales and that, too, at a sharp advance; crude, as compared with Thursday, rose ¾@¾ of a cent and some deliveries of refined were a full cent higher. There is but one cause for this sudden reaction and that is the Prussian victory and the defeat of the French. In oil, Prussian victories mean higher prices, and, on the other hand, French successes, are just as sure to be followed by a decline, and this accounts for the great interest manifested by the oil men in regard to conflict. They receive as many dispatches from Philadelphia and New York in regard to the movements of the contending armies as they do about the condition of the markets, and scarcely a day passes but what Duquesne Way is considerably ahead of the newspapers in regard to war news, though it is not always just as reliable as it might be.

CRUDE.

The sales of crude were unusually large to-day, footing up over twenty thousand barrels and there may have been other operations that were not reported. Compared with yesterday, prices are fully ¾ cent higher. The sales reported were as follows:

1,050	bbls	seller ninety days 9¾
1,000	"	" all year 9¾
5,000	"	" 9¾
5,000	"	" 9¾
5,000	"	" 9¾
5,000	"	" 9¾
1,000	"	" August 9¾
1,400	"	" August 9¾

NEFTHEN.

Also considerably excited and ¾ to 1 cent higher. Sales of 2,000 August at 24¾; 5,000 do at 25; 5,000 September at 25. On Friday, August was quoted at 24@24¾, and September at 24. For the latter months there were no sales and we are without quotations.

Receipts Crude this week, 18,479 bbls; last week, 10,000 January 1st to date, 686,079; same time last year 523,465. Exports of refined this week, 21,331; last week, 20,383; from January 1st to date, 436,236; same time last year, 343,956. Sales this week, 50,000 bbls crude; 14,500 refined last week, 61,300 crude; 11,000 refined.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

H W C Tweddle 80, on account T Cheesbro; Starr O W 450, on account M Gillespie; F A Bates 100, on account D C Herbst; Tarentum O W 450, on account P Hutchinson; Penn O W 150, on account L W Young; same 100, on account H S Duncan; Waring K & Co 524, on account L W Young; Tack Bros 74, on account T Hackett; Jas Williams 148, on account Philis & B Pet Co; E L Goodwin 222, on account J B Carson; Fisher Bro 814, on account Fisher Bro; F & Bates 200, on account O C & A H B; Brilliant O W 650, on account Lockhart F & Co.

Total ..... 3,950 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A., V. R. R.

Citizens O. R. Co. 3,311 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros. 250 bbls ref. oil to Tack Bros. & Co.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 212 bbl ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co.

J. M. Altier, 212 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co.

S. W. Morgan, 141 bbls refined oil to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 350 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 315 bbls. refined to Warling, K & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 230 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Sawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Hart, J. & Co., 198 bbls refined to Warden, Hart, J. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons, W. & Co., 40 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McGlathery, 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Keystone Oil Co., bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

D. Bly & Co., 100 bbls refined oil to D. Bly & Co., Phila.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 20, 1870.

The markets generally have been dull during the week which has just closed, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained, as the country trade nearly always revives after harvesting is over. There is every indication of a good fall business, as the crops have been good, the yield being, if anything, above the average, and the prospects for an active foreign demand are all that could be desired. Grain continues dull, weak, and lower, with every indication of a further decline. Grocery market is comparatively dull, but now that the time for putting up fruits is at hand, there will doubtless be an improved demand for sugars. Compared with last week, refined sugars have declined ¾ a cent, while raws remain unchanged. Provisions weak, and lard and Mess Pork are lower, and sugar cured hams and dried beef are also off slightly. All kinds of fruit are in abundance. Apples, within a week, have dropped $@$1.50 per bbl.

APPLES—The receipts have commenced to fall off, though as yet the supply is large, and the market dull; we continue to quote at $2@3 for air to good, and $3.50@4 for prime to choice—very few sales above $4.50.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 6; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾.

BROOMCORN—Continues dull though unchanged at 10@12 cts.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice at 22@23, and medium at 20@22, and common at 16@18. Not much inquiry for Lower grades.

CANDLES—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 21, in old barrels, and 21½@22 in new, that is for standard brands.

FEATHERS—In better demand and firmer. Western reserve 60@65; Ohio Factory 53½@54; Ohio Goshen 46@48.

FIRE BRICK—Louisville Hydraulic at $35@36, and Calcined Finster at $45 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1.60 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 8@8½. Peaches at 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—The demand is fair and prices for fresh are still maintained, 17@18, most of the sales at 17.

FRUIT—Peaches sold to-day at $2.50@3.50 per box; Plums at $4@4.50; and Grapes at 12@14 cents.

FEATHERS—Dull but unchanged; live goose feathers may be quoted at 80@85 cts to the trade, and 90@95 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is dull but without quotable change—this market has not as yet responded to the decline in the west. We continue to quote western flours at $6.75@7.00 for spring; $7.25 for choice Minnesota and $8.00@8.50 for fair to choice winters. Rye flour, $6.00.

GROCERIES—Continue quiet and devoid of anything new or important. Coffee is steady at 9@9½ for raws; 14¾ for crushed; 13¾ for A Coffee; 13¾ for R; 13¾ for Ex C; and 15¾ for C. Coffee, 19@22, for common to Choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses scarce and firm at 85. Syrups dull.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to arrive pretty freely and the market is dull, with a continued drooping tendency; prime to choice red, $1.25@1.28; extra, $1.29. White 80@10 cts more, and little or none offering. Oats in small lots irregular; sa e 800 bush prime old, on wharf, at 56, and 3,000 bush new, to arrive, at 43. Corn is seasonably dull just now, though holders generally are impressed with the belief that it will do better before the new crop is ready for market; we now quote at 82@83 in first hands; sales of 800 bush on wharf and track. Rye is very quiet and in the absence of sales, may be quoted 85 for new and 90@95 for prime to choice; though there is nothing appears to be stronger, in sympathy with the advices from other places. May be quoted at 90@91.

HAY—Is selling from store and country wagons, at $22@16 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LARD—Prime of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbls and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—City brands, at $1.18@1.20, for No. 1 and 85@90 for No. 2. Well established western brands are quoted at $1.25 for No. 1.

LIVE POULTRY—Sales half grown chickens at 50@55, and full grown at 80@90 by the coop. Ducks 75@85 per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@25 per 100, according to size and condition.

POTATOES—Sales of Baltimore Sweets at $7 per bbl and prime Jerseys at $8.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Lard and Mess Pork lower. Plain Shoulders 14½; Sugar Cured, 15½; Ribbed Sides, 15½; Short Ribbed Sides, 15½; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@19; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@22½. Lard, 12@13½ in tes; 13@13¾ in kegs and 19 in buckets. Dried Beef, 12. Mess Pork, $22.50@23.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.60 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2.10@2.18, and very little offering.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Ashes—pot quiet at $6.25@6.75; pearl nominal at $9@9.75. Cotton firmer and higher; sales of 324 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales of 7,000 bbls at $5.35@6.60 for superfine western and state; $6.65@6.40 for good to choice do; $6.20@6.80 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5.80@7.40 for common to choice extra Ohio; $5.80@7.50 for common to choice extra and heavy receipts 1,800 bbls. Rye flour quiet; receipts 180 bbls; held at $5@7. Corn meal dull and lower; receipts 1,000 bbls; sales of 500 bbls at 90@95c. Wheat—receipts 87,200 bushels; the market is heavy and 1@2c lower, with sales of 50,000 bushels at $1.30@1.32 for winter red and amber western, and $1.30 for winter red Illinois, and $1.35@1.40 for winter red and amber western, and $1.42@1.45 for No. 2 spring; $1.50@1.55 for white; sales of 1,500 bushels western at 95c. Corn—receipts of 30,000 bushels; the market is without any material change, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 85@86c for new mixed western. Oats—receipts 122,000 bushels; the market is a little firmer, with sales of 70,000 bushels, at 49@50c for Western; 50@51c for Canada; 52@53c for State. Coal prices are quiet and unchanged. Leather quiet and firm. Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, heavy to extra weight, 30@34. Wool firm; sales of 65,000 lbs. at 48@52c for domestic fleece, 30@36c for pulled, and 30@40c for Texas. Hay in fair demand at 80@85. Hops unchanged. Petroleum steady at 1c for crude, 24¾ for refined. Metals, unchanged. Pig iron irregular. Copper steady; ingot active and firm at advanced prices at 20½@30c for Baltimore, 19@23c for lake. Pig iron irregular, with a light demand at $22.50@24.00 for Scotch, $20.00@24.00 for American. Bar dull at $3.50@3.75 for refined English and American; steel quiet and unchanged; $4.25@4.50 for cast; $3.50@3.75 for German; $3.50@3.75 for spring; $4.75@5.00 for tire; 3½@3¾c for horse shoe. Pork lower; sales of one bbls at $28.50 for new; $28.00@28.50 for prime; $30.00@32.00 for prime mess; sales of 500 bbls mess for October at $28.50. Beef quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $14.00@16.00 for country mess; $18.00@20.00 for extra mess; beef hams nominal; tierce beef quiet; $26.00@28.00 for prime mess; $30.00@32.00 for India mess; middles dull; sales of 15 boxes at 15¾ for long clear. Cut meats dull; 8@9c for pickled hams. Lard dull; sales 50 tierces at 16¾c for steam; 16¾@17c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 20@30c for State. Cheese dull at 13@15c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A few distant buyers are availing themselves of the low rates of transportation to purchase light weight dry goods to a fair extent, especially low priced fabrics. August Sheetings, 12c; Bradford R. Sheetings, 12½; Lonsdale, 16½; Pepperell, 20; J. R. Waltham, 20@22c; Cabot Bleached, 16½; do do, Pepperell Sheetings, 22c; do do, 9-4 Pepperell, 40c; Wamsutta, 22c; Fruit of the Loom, 16½; York T, do T A A, 22; Star Cheeks, No. 2,000, are quoted as low as 17½c; white Shirtings, 7½@8c; Grey Shirtings, 7½; Jaconet Cambrics reduced to 12½; Northampton Ginghams to 15½; Cantes' imported soft finish, 27½; Lonsdale Cambric, 25c; Nashville, 25c; and Green and Daniel's enamelled three cord, 40 cents.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—red higher; new easier and closing at $1.04 for fresh receipts; new No. 2 spring at 97½@98c for cash; 97½@98c for September. Corn quiet and unchanged at 69@69½c for seller September. Corn higher for No. 2 this afternoon and dull; 69½c for cash; 69½@70c for seller September. Oats 1c lower, closing at 39¾c for No. 2, 39@39½c lower and closing at 39½c for No. 2. Barley $1.06@1.10 for No. 2. Highwines steady at 86c for iron-bound. Mess pork closed dull at $23.00. Lard at 15½@15¾c. Dry salted shoulders at 12½c; short rib middles at 15½c.

Cattle quiet at $5.65@6.00 for common Texas and good shipping steers. Hogs active, at 10c lower; $9.40@9.85 for fair to choice.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Flour—family $6@6.25. Wheat—red winter $1.15@1.20; white $1.20. Corn 78@80c. Oats firm at 40@42c for new; 50@55c for old. Rye 87@88c. Barley at $1.00@1.25. Whisky dull at 92@93c, the latter in iron bound cooperage. Mess pork $28.50; Bulk meats held at 12½@c; no sales. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; sales 140 bbls at 14½c for shoulders; 16c for clear rib sides, and 17½c for clear dog sugar cured hams 20@21½c. Lard dull at 15¾c for kettle rendered; steam sold at 15c. Sugar steady at 12@13c. Coffee 20@ 24c. Cotton 26c higher; middling 18¾@18¾c. Tobacco unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 2@3c lower. Corn mixed 63c; yellow 65@66c; choice white 74c. Oats 39@42c. Barley: $1.00@1.05 for spring. Rye: 69c for prime. Highwines: 94c for iron bound. Groceries unchanged. Mess Pork $23@23.50. Bacon: shoulders 14½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 15¾ @15¾c.

Cattle fairly active as 50@55c for good to choice. Hogs very firm at 8½@9c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—Bagging unchanged in every respect. Flour 25@50c lower and later at 15c for middles. Flour firmer and in better demand but prices unchanged at 2@5 for extra family. Grain—Corn lower; other grain unchanged and dull. Mess Pork $20. Lard 13c. Bacon 14½c, 15½@15¾c; Bulk 14½c, 15@15¾c. Sugar-cured hams 20@22½c. Whisky—new quiet 89@90c. Tobacco—sales 77 hhds at full prices $5.50@6.75 front to good logs; $10@15.50 for medium bright wrapper.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Cotton quiet but firm with middling at 17½c; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 36 bales; stock 32,717 bales. Flour—superfine $5.25; double extra $5.50; treble extra $6.25. Corn; yellow 87@88c. Oats; new 49@52c. Mess pork $33.75@34. Lard 16¾@17¾c. Whisky at 98c for iron, 97c for wood bound.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 20.—Grain dull and inactive and 2@3c lower. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—red higher; new easier and closing at $1.04 for fresh receipts; new No. 2 spring at 97½@98c for cash; 97½@98c for September. Corn quiet and unchanged at 69@69½c for seller September. Oats 1c lower, closing at 39¾c for No. 2, 39@39½c lower and closing at 39½c for No. 2. Barley $1.06@1.10 for No. 2. Highwines steady at 86c for iron-bound. Mess pork closed dull at $23.00. Lard at 15½@15¾c. Dry salted shoulders at 12½c; short rib middles at 15½c.

Cattle quiet at $5.65@6.00 for common Texas and good shipping steers. Hogs active, at 10c lower; $9.40@9.85 for fair to choice.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—Flour—Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6.25@ 6.75; Indiana and Ohio do $7@7.50. Wheat—new Indiana $1.40@1.42. Rye 90@91. Corn—yellow 81@1.83 for state; 86c for western; new 79@80c. Oats; new 49@52c. Mess pork $33.75@34. Lard 16¾@17¾c. Whisky at 98c for iron, 97c for wood bound.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

House for Sale—A good route on this paper. Inquire at GAZETTE Counting Room.

The Fall term of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, will open Monday, September 12th, and not October 1st, as has been heretofore stated.

Days are shortening, and nights becoming cool and pleasant, while autumnal insects hold concerts in every bush. Summer is vanishing like a dream.

Thomas Hally was committed to jail yesterday for stealing a satchel belonging to Miss Ellie Waters, and valued at $5.00, from Curry's Institute Rooms, St. Clair street.

Silver Wedding Presents.—We are opening this morning a very choice selection of sterling silver fancy pieces.
JOHN STEVENSON'S, SONS & CO.

Saturday night was a busy time for the Allegheny police. Nineteen law-breakers confronted Mayor Callow yesterday morning, which is the largest number he has had in one day since entering the office.

Mayor's Court.—Business at the Mayor's office was unusually brisk yesterday morning. There were forty-seven cases disposed of. A respectable portion of the number paid the fine imposed upon them, and those who had not the cash were committed to jail.

The "Legal Journal" is to be republished and conducted under fresh and vigorous management by our enterprising friend James W. Murray, Esq., a young lawyer of ability and high standing in this community. We believe it is the intention to make it a larger sized paper and to take advertisements as well as legal notices and announcements.

The Hartung Case.—A hearing in the case of Mr. Otto Hartung, charged with forgery, was appointed for Saturday afternoon. Alderman Floyd said that lawyers were in readiness for the accused was not. He was so ill that his physician would not consent to his removal to the magistrate's office. So the hearing was postponed until Wednesday next.

Slight Fire.—At an early hour last evening there was an alarm of fire from box 35, which was occasioned by a slight fire at No. 38 Centre avenue, in the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Ferree. The bed curtain took fire from the lamp, and the bedding was consumed, but the flames were extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water.

Alleged Outrage.—Lewis Andrews was arrested on Saturday on a warrant issued by Alderman Donaldson, based on an information made by Dr. Hall charging him with an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. The accused was charged with attempting to outrage the person of the prosecutor's daughter, a child nine years of age, and after a hearing, was committed to jail for trial in default of bail.

Barnell's Museum.—All is again quiet at that popular House Institution after the excitement created in the monetary market, by the dabbling in gold and greenbacks of the Major's babboon, on Thursday last, and his escapade has refurnished yesterday to his duties by solicitations the Cardiff Giant has been encouraged for another week, and we doubt that few of our citizens will neglect the chance of seeing this great exhumed curiosity.

City Bonds.—The Masonic Depositor and Savings Bank" have in hand a number of the new city bonds known as the "Penn avenue bonds" for sale. These bonds have twelve years to run before maturity, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in August and February, and are exempt from taxation. All persons having money to invest and all trustees of judiciary funds will do well to purchase these bonds as no safer, better or more desirable securities are in the market.

School Books.—The well known house of S. A. Clark, & Co., announce in to-day's paper they have on hand a large stock of school books, blank books, writing paper, envelopes and general stationery for fall trade, which will be sold at the lowest price wholesale and retail. This house is known as one of the best houses in the city for the low prices, fine quality of books kept, and the assortment is unrivalled. We advise our readers to try Messrs. Clark & Co., and be convinced that they do just what they advertise to do.

Recovered.—Some weeks since three men visited the jewelry store of Mr. G. Hoffman late in the evening, and while there managed to steal a gold watch, which was left with the Captain of Police by Kitty Brown, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct, as security for her appearance. The watch was found to answer the description of the stolen watch, and Mr. Wilson being sent for, identified it as the one stolen from his store. He made information against Fletch Calvert and Kitty Brown, who were arrested, and after a hearing were held to bail.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Miss Eliza Green, who committed suicide near Economy on Wednesday evening last. The body, as stated in our issue of Saturday, was found about two o'clock Saturday morning in the Ohio river below Economy, and was brought to this city. The husband of deceased testified that she had borrowed a pencil from him Wednesday evening and wrote a note, and shortly after she was missing. The note was found announcing her intention to commit suicide. The jury found that deceased committed suicide while under a temporary aberration of mind.

Going Into Business.—Our very worthy friend Mr. James B. Dodge, who had so long been with the well known book and stationery house of Kay & Co., announces by circular that he will open on or about the first of next month, on his own account, a book, stationery and retail book and stationery store and blank book factory, at No. 68 Fifth avenue, Second floor. Mr. Dodge will start with a complete stock of new goods and will be just in at the proper time for the commencement of the fall trade. He has had practical experience in the trade and possessing many warm personal and business friends, Mr. Dodge cannot fail to prove successful, and we are sure he will not be any more prosperous than we wish him to be.

Personal.

WE UNDERSTAND that two of our most influential business men—Mr. E. B. Mercer & Bro.—intend leaving the city for an extensive tour through the east. We sincerely hope that they may return in good health and spirits. They leave to-day at 4:10 P. M.

Change of Time.

On Monday, August 22d, the following changes in the leaving of trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will be made:

The Chicago Mail will leave Pittsburgh at 7:00 instead of 6:50 A. M.

The Erie and Youngstown Express will leave Pittsburgh at 6:55 instead of 7:20 A. M., as heretofore.

Body Found.

About eleven o'clock yesterday the body of a man was found at the head of Brunot's island, which from appearances had been in the water for several weeks. It was swoled and discolored and the features were so much changed as to render recognition impossible. From papers and a pass-book found in the pockets of the man's clothes his name was probably C. C. Thornburg. The pass book contained an account of goods bought of Truby & Co. at Blairsville, by C. C. Thornburg, and in the same book was a receipt in the same person. The body was conveyed to the station house and a jury empanelled and sworn by the Coroner, after which the investigation was postponed until ten o'clock this morning.

To the Work House.

The parties arrested on suspicion of having participated in the burglary at the store of Mr. Dawes, on Smithfield street, an account of which we published Saturday morning, were taken before the Mayor on Saturday for a hearing. There was not sufficient evidence to warrant the Mayor in returning the case to Court, but entirely too much, when taken in connection with the well known reputation of the men, and the fact that they have had such business to warrant him in turning them loose upon the community. To prevent this a change of vagrancy was preferred against them, and a fine of fifty dollars imposed upon each of them. They did not have the cash and their friends could not raise it, and in consequence was that in default of fine and costs they were sent to the work house for sixty days each.

Struck by Lightning.

During the storm Friday evening the barn of Mrs. Good, near Perrysville, was struck by lightning and with its contents entirely consumed. A valuable horse was burned with it. The loss was very heavy, no insurance.

The barn of Mr. M. McGuire, near Duff's Mills, Big Sewickly creek, Beaver county, was also destroyed at the same time in a similar manner. It was filled with the season's harvest, and a large collection of agricultural implements. The loss will be about $5,000, upon which there is no insurance.

Another barn, on the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road, was destroyed at the same time. Several houses at Perrysville were also struck by the lightning and damaged, but none of them were consumed. The lightning seems to have been particularly destructive in the districts northwest of Allegheny. We heard of other instances of its ravages, but could not ascertain particulars.

Meeting of Soldiers.

A meeting of soldiers of the late war was held at Elizabeth on Friday evening last, without regard to party. W. S. Abraham was called to the chair, and J. L. Hurst was chosen Secretary.

The chair stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to give expression to the views of the soldiers as to the most military legislation in Congress and the bills now before the Senate affecting their interests.

A fraternal spirit was manifested and the object of the meeting was discussed in a conversational way, when a Committee on resolutions was appointed. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Resolved, That we believe the organization of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in this vicinity would be productive of much good, and would serve to foster and perpetuate the fraternal feelings created by all to-gether, the march, and the trying hour of battle.

Resolved, That we regard the passage in congress of the "Artificial Limb Bill" as an act of justice to a class of men worthy soldiers.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the bounty bill, providing for the payment to each soldier of $8.33½ per month, passed in the House of Representatives on the 17th inst., and regard it as the only fair and equitable measure of the kind that has been proposed.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Gens. James S. Negley, Robert C. Schenck, John A. Logan, Amasa Cobb and other representative soldiers in Congress, for their unflagging energy and earnest devotion to the interests of the soldiers of the country.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Press of Pittsburgh, the Monongahela *Republican* and the McKeesport *Herald* for publication.

SPORTING NEWS.

Boat Races on Saturday—Base Ball Matches.

The much talked-of race between Joseph Kaye and Nicholas Demmarsh, came off Saturday afternoon. The lower Monongahela was the course selected, the distance a mile and a half down the river and return, and the stake a purse of $400. Both contestants are well known in aquatic circles and a good race was anticipated—which anticipations were realized.

The men appeared at the Suspension Bridge soon after four o'clock. After some preliminary movements a start was made, neither gaining any advantage. They pulled together a few hundred yards, when Kaye shot out and gained half a length. He increased this as he neared the buoy, when it became evident the race was to be his. On the home-stretch Demmarsh made several ineffectual efforts to overhaul his rival, who, however, kept the lead and crossed the line at the starting point about five lengths ahead. Kaye's time was 21.42. Thomas Reed acted as referee. The betting was generally in favor of Kaye before the race began, and after he had shown himself somewhat it was altogether that way. The race was one of the most interesting that ever came off on the course and attracted a large assemblage of spectators.

At Glenwood Saturday a pienic was held in connection with a regatta, on the Upper Monongahela course. All the sink holes of iniquity in the cities were represented. Eights, interspersed with drinking and other delectable amusements occupied the earlier hours of the afternoon, until the commencement of the regatta.

This part of the programme was opened with a four oared race for a prize of $25—a set of ours being offered as the second prize. Five entries were made for this race, viz: two crews from the Chambers boat club, one from the J. B. Jones, one from the Beck, and an independent crew from Manchester.

The boats were in line soon after four o'clock and a start was made. They had hardly passed twenty yards when the Beck collided with another boat, breaking an oar and compelling them (Beck) to abandon the race. The Jones and James A. Chambers foiled twice before they reached the buoy. The Manchester and Robert Chambers' crews succeeded in keeping clear until they had gained the front, and nearly reached the buoy, when they fouled. Finally all the boats, except the Beck, got in line for the home stretch, when the Union Jones shot ahead, the Manchester and Jones crews. The latter came in ahead. The Referee was then besieged upon all hands for a decision and finally after listening to all the claims, decided to award the first prize to the Robert Chambers and the second to the Manchester crew. This settled the affair, although not to the satisfaction of all.

Next came a single scull race, two and one-half miles, for the benefit of all hands, and which was accompanied by a slight fire at No. 38 Centre avenue, in the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Ferree. The bed curtain took fire from the lamp, and the bedding was consumed, but the flames were extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water.

Next came a single scull race, two and one-half miles, for the benefit of all hands, and which was accompanied by a slight fire at No. 38 Centre avenue, in the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Ferree. The bed curtain took fire from the lamp, and the bedding was consumed, but the flames were extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water.

Alleged Outrage.—Lewis Andrews was arrested on Saturday on a warrant issued by Alderman Donaldson, based on an information made by Dr. Hall charging him with an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. The accused was charged with attempting to outrage the person of the prosecutor's daughter, a child nine years of age, and after a hearing, was committed to jail for trial in default of bail.

Barnell's Museum.—All is again quiet at that popular House Institution after the excitement created in the monetary market, by the dabbling in gold and greenbacks of the Major's babboon, on Thursday last, and his escapade has refurnished yesterday to his duties by solicitations the Cardiff Giant has been encouraged for another week, and we doubt that few of our citizens will neglect the chance of seeing this great exhumed curiosity.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

An Imposing Military and Civic Funeral.

With unusual military and civic pomp and ceremony yesterday afternoon was laid to his last resting place, in a quiet spot in Uniondale cemetery, Mr. John P. Logan, whose death we have already noticed. A demonstration partaking so largely of the grand, solemn and impressive, was never before made in honor of so young a man on a similar occasion in this neighborhood, and it clearly betokened how universally the deceased was esteemed, beloved and respected. According to arrangements the First Regiment, Infantry Volunteers, in full uniform, wearing crape on their arms and with colors draped in mourning, met at their armory on Penn avenue and formed into line of march to the residence of the mother of the deceased, Avery street, Allegheny, where their late commander had died out in death. The Greys present'd a very fine appearance, and almost two hundred were in the ranks, members of the other line companies joining therein, as the battalion had not been called out and they were anxious to participate in the last sad military rites at the grave of their friend and fellow soldier. Captain W. B. Neeper and Lieutenants Petrie and Cowley commanded. The company was preceded by the Grand Marshal and his staff in form. On arriving at the residence of the deceased they halted, and the religious exercises in the house of mourning commenced.

Rev. Col. J. B. Clark delivered a beautiful and affecting sermon on death, and in conclusion paid a high tribute to the deceased, speaking of his many good qualities as a man and a citizen, his patriotism as a soldier in the late struggle for the Union, his faithfulness and ability as a young business man, and his dutiful conduct as a son and brother. After concluding his remarks, the reverend gentleman offered a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace in behalf of the relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The elegant rosewood coffin, in which calmly reposed the dead, was then placed in position in order that his friends might take a last farewell look at his features.

A constant stream of men and women, old and young, passed in and out in mournful procession to view the corpse for nearly half an hour, when the coffin was closed, and a detached guard of pall-bearers from the Duquesne Grays entered, and while the band played a solemn dead march the coffin was carried to the hearse, passing through the Company lines which had formed in open order, presenting arms. The sad funeral cortege then moved slowly to the Cemetery.

There were some sixty carriages and buggies in line of procession. The streets were thronged with people, and a great many men, women and children, followed to the burying ground on foot. From the grave to the residence of the deceased, during the march, three rounds of blank cartridges were fired at a detailed squad, and the young soldier and citizen was left in the silence of the dreary churchyard to wait till God bids him arise on the great Day of Judgment.

CHERRY-TREE, PA.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I am rusticating in this region, I will give you a few notes by the way. Perhaps they will interest some of your readers.

The first name given this place by white people was "Canoe." It occurred in this way: William Penn, in one of his purchases from the Indians, was to have the land as far up the Susquehanna river as he could push a canoe. This is the point at which he stopped. Hence it was called Canoe. From here the purchase line was due west to the Allegheny river at Kittanning.

When the county lines were established, a *wild cherry-tree* that stood on the river bank became the corner of three counties—Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana—the latter corner being an obtuse angle. It also became the corner of four township lines. For this reason the place took the name of *The Cherry-Tree*.

In process of time it became a village and for many years has been a place of importance and the village called Cherry Tree. The capital T is still used.

Among the early settlers was a family by the name of Newman, who established a flouring mill. From this the Postoffice took the name of Newman's Mills. This being rather nawleidy, and there being a Cherry Tree Postoffice in the State, it was changed to Laran Postoffice a few years ago. It is four miles from Clearfield town, twenty from Ebensburg, and twenty-two from Indiana town. It is quite a business centre, especially in the lumber interest. A two horse coach runs between here and Ebensburg three times weekly. Mails are brought here from all directions. They have a railway charter to connect with the Central at Clearfield on the east and Rosser on the west. A railroad is much needed. There also have a college in its initiative stages, chartered last winter.

The population is about five hundred. There are seven stores, most of them varieties. Some of them are very good. There are three fraternities, Odd Fellows, Templars, &c. There are two physicians, both allopathists. It is a good site for a homeopathist. There is one flouring mill, one extensive foundry and a tannery. There is also a flowing salt well, opened in boring for oil. It is running to waste, though it might, we think, be worked profitably.

Though the country is pretty rough and roots, a considerable of various kinds of grain is raised after the timber has been removed.

The people are very social. This would be a very good place to rusticate in hot weather. Both the water and buttermilk are excellent. I am faring well and feeling better, I presume.

C.

Recollect the Singer Sewing Machine is the only one making the lock-stitch, (alike on both sides,) which does not require the operator to wind the under thread on a bobbin. Straw & Morton, at No. 20 Sixth street, can furnish thread neatly wound on wooden bobbins for Singer's Machine so cheap as if purchased on the ordinary wooden spool and rewound by the operator. Call and see them.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun materials of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnstone's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List.

Loretto Springs, Cambria county, Pa. Visitors to the Springs will find no delay by taking the four o'clock P. M. train, leaving Pittsburgh, as it connects with the Ebensburg branch railroad, whose coaches will convey them to the Springs, two and a half miles.
F. A. GIBBONS,
Proprietor.

Henry C. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, which he will make up to order. Call for summer suits—complete assortment of goods kept generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Stonecrop's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, easier on the spoon sales, &c. Highly favored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 7-7s-8.

ON THE WING.

The Excursion to the Lakes—Lake Chautauque—Mayville—Bemus Point—The Hop—Niagara Falls—The Return Home.

DEAR GAZETTE: The excursion party of which I wrote on the 17th inst., at Mayville, after one of the most delightful trips imaginable arrived home safely Friday evening as briefly announced in your issue of Saturday.

LAKE CHAUTAUQUE.

My letter from Mayville on Wednesday morning the 17th inst., stated that an excursion on Lake Chautauque was the order of exercises for that day, and I promised to give your readers whatever of interest should occur during the day. But before entering upon account of the trip I will as briefly as possible mention the lake the town and its attractions. First in order comes

THE LAKE.

Lake Chautauqua which is one of the most beautiful of a chain of lakes running through Northern New York, is situated in Chautauqua county, about two hundred and ten miles from Pittsburgh, having an elevation of six hundred and twelve feet above the latter place, and is seven hundred and forty-two feet higher than Lake Erie, which is but seven miles distant at the nearest point. The lake is twenty-two miles in length, varying from forty rods to three miles in width, and is from forty to one hundred feet in depth. Jamestown is situated at the lower end of the lake. It is seven miles in narrow channel not more than a hundred feet wide, and about two miles long, but of sufficient depth to allow the passage of boats drawing from six to ten feet of water. At the upper end or "head" of the lake is

MAYVILLE

the county seat of Chautauqua county, a beautiful rural village of about 1,500 inhabitants. The town like all New York villages is well incorporated, and embraces within its corporate limits an area of about four square miles, the finer third of which is covered by water, the lines extending into and embracing a portion of the lake. It is seven miles from Westfield on Lake Erie, and from an eminence two miles distant both lakes can be seen.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS

consists of a court-house, jail and clerk's office—all substantial brick buildings, and from the style of architecture, which is modern throughout, we presume they have all been erected recently. These buildings are situated in the centre of the town and in a called the public square, and occupy separate corners of the same. In a room of the courthouse, set apart for the same, is one of the finest law libraries in the State which belongs to the county. It embraces not only the reports of New York, but a full set of the reports of nearly every State in the Union, in addition to all the leading works requisite to complete a law library. And just here we ought mention an incident which in this State would be considered "truly wonderful." Notwithstanding the fact that Mayville is a county-seat of an old and populous, and one of the finest counties in the State, there is not a lawyer or lawyer's office in the town. There are, however, quite a number of them at different places in the county, so that four times a year the citizens are inflicted with their presence.

THE TOWN

Form one of the beautiful features of the village. The town is regularly laid out in square, with streets one hundred and twenty feet wide, along each side of which are the lines of shade trees, principally the water maple. The buildings are mostly frame, painted white, and with a few exceptions in the business portion of the town are of the cottage style of architecture. The lots are large and with the above exception the buildings are not crowded together, but each is surrounded by beautiful grounds, which are improved in accordance with the taste of the owner.

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS.

There are three hotels in the place, the principal one being the Chautauqua House, kept by Messrs. Fox & Co., at which the excursionists were entertained during their brief stay. It is a new house, the main portion of it having been erected within the past year, and has accommodations for four hundred and fifty guests. But the finest hotel in the place, and probably in the county, is the Lake Shore Hotel